

INTERMOUNTAIN STATION
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ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST - Established September 24, 1923. Contains 712,977 acres within the Forest boundaries; 471,388 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Warren, Pennsylvania; William W. Wentz, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the Allegheny National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$769,930.36. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the four counties encompassed by the Forest is as follows:

Elk	\$ 46,468.18
Forest.	45,405.41
McKean.	51,732.55
Warren.	48,876.45
Total for Pennsylvania . . .	\$192,482.59

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber	\$756,154.66
Recreation Use	5,625.84
Land Use	5,877.49
Sale of Mineral.	---
Other Uses	2,272.37
Total.	\$769,930.36

<u>APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management. . .	\$250,366.78	\$382,326.93	\$632,693.71
Fighting Forest Fires. . . .	---	11,888.25	11,888.25
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	654.33	654.33
Acquisition of Land.	9,975.00	---	9,975.00
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	159,839.66	83,177.63	243,017.29
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds. . .	34,884.43	9,164.22	44,048.65
Other Cooperator Funds . . .	---	6,264.09	6,264.09
Total.	\$455,065.87	\$493,475.45	\$948,541.32

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

MINERALS - The oil and gas recovery areas still present problems, but progress is being made in the locations of roads and utilities and the elimination of soil and water mismanagement.

One new waterflood (5-spotting) area, which has a potential of 3,000 to 10,000 acres, was started on the Ridgway District. A new legal concept was accepted by the oil and gas companies. It is that all input facilities in connection with storage fields do not have the right of free occupancy of the surface and payment will be made by the company using the surface. In order to stimulate a more rapid improvement of the 5-spotting areas, the Allegheny National Forest is proposing a cooperative agreement approach with the oil and gas companies. An application for strip-mining has been received on the Forest, and an impact report is being prepared for submission to the Region and Washington Office.

USES - The Forest recommended approval of an application by Pennsylvania Electric Company to the F.P.C. for a license to store Kinzua Lake water in a 100-acre lake on the hill above Kinzua Dam and to use it for water power during peak power demand periods.

At last count, there were 633 open special use cases. Included among the 23 categories represented were 68 pipelines, 74 power lines, 267 summer and yearlong residences, 62 roads, 48 telephone lines, and 31 water supplies. In an unusual category are one dog cemetery and one astronomical observatory.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - A new timber management plan was approved based on area control and even-age management. The T.S.I. program moved along smoothly and resulted in approximately 3,000 acres of 30 to 40 year old stands being thinned to insure quality and quantity growth.

The timber sales program showed a cut of 14.2 million board feet of sawtimber and 20,600 cords of pulpwood. The Forest sold 14.5 million board feet of sawtimber and 27,300 cords of pulpwood. Because the pulpwood market became "soft", the authorized "sell" quota was not met.

Timber purchasers, as a part of their timber sale contracts, built 25.8 miles of road at an estimated cost of \$53,820.

Total receipts for the year were \$726,000, from which the counties will realize a return of 40 cents per acre. This is a record return in the history of the Forest.

ROADS - Surveys and plans for 68 miles of Forest Development Roads were made at a cost of \$39,600. Sixteen miles of road were built by the Forest Service at a cost of \$114,344.55; 25.8 miles were built by timber purchasers valued at \$53,820.

The deer management problem on the Allegheny National Forest has probably been the most controversial and difficult of solution during the past 25 years. As a result of five consecutive antlerless seasons, with the promise of the sixth, the herd appears to be in balance with the food supply. The range recovery, especially during the past year, is noticeable to everyone who visits the Forest. This problem is being solved largely because of the aggressive action being taken by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT - A new ranger dwelling was purchased in Bradford, a new ranger office constructed at Sheffield, and the 30 year old ranger dwelling at Marienville was completely rehabilitated. Roads to ranger dwellings and administrative sites were blacktopped.

RECREATION - A 24-unit addition was constructed at Twin Lakes and flush toilets were installed. Jakes Rocks, overlooking the Kinzua Dam construction area, was also constructed, and a ten unit addition was placed near the overlook. A 25-unit addition was made at Loleta Campground and all swimming areas were drained and debris and silt were removed.

Recreation use on the Allegheny National Forest continues at a normal increase and is expected to accelerate because of the construction of the Kinzua Dam. The dam is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers. The recreational development, within or outside of the National Forest, will be settled at the Secretarial level.

A V.I.S. program was commenced at Twin Lakes, which has a patronage of 40 to 50 thousand campers every year.

WILDLIFE - Cooperative efforts with the Pennsylvania Game Commission were accelerated and 700 acres of low quality, low-basal area sites were bulldozed to create brush areas and to stimulate the reproduction of desirable species. Thinnings and right-of-way cuttings were also done by the Pennsylvania Game Commission to enhance the wildlife cover and food situation. In addition to the cooperative work by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Forest created approximately 1,000 acres of reproduction cutting areas, which will also assist the game habitat and cover situation.

Turkey hunting season was good, small game hunting season was poor, and the deer harvest was good, except for the antlerless season, which was far below expectation because of fog and ice conditions.

Approximately 130,000 trout were planted in streams within the National Forest. Gabions were introduced for stream improvement measures. The local fisheries biologist is enthusiastic about the use of these structures.

CUMBERLAND NATIONAL FOREST - Established February 23, 1937. Contains 1,357,078 acres within the Forest boundaries; 460,680 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Winchester, Kentucky; Robert F. Collins, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the Cumberland National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$282,443.80. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the sixteen counties encompassed by the Forest is as follows:

Bath	\$ 2,143.01	Owsley	\$ 629.68
Estill	718.28	Powell	1,881.68
Jackson.	8,037.40	Pulaski.	3,726.97
Laurel	7,389.60	Rockcastle	1,707.10
Lee.	1,048.40	Rowan.	7,439.81
McCreary	23,255.90	Wayne.	70.48
Menifee.	4,605.24	Whitley.	4,914.78
Morgan	865.68	Wolfe.	2,176.94
Total for Kentucky . .		\$70,610.95	

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$241,697.50
Recreation Use.	2,611.35
Land Use.	24,834.40
Sale of Mineral	13,156.75
Other Uses.	143.80
Total.	\$282,443.80

APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management. . .	\$ 300,526.45	\$549,675.58	\$850,202.03
Fighting Forest Fires	---	64,066.17	64,066.17
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	3,404.68	3,404.68
Acquisition of Land	9,884.00	3.50	9,887.50
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	112,352.07	69,363.25	181,715.32
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds . . .	64,615.79	16,577.96	81,193.75
Other Cooperator Funds	---	4,896.62	4,896.62
Total	\$487,378.31	\$707,987.76	\$1,195,366.07

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

FOREST FIRES - Fires during calendar year 1961 totaled 34, all of which were man-caused. These 34 fires burned 201 acres of government land and 77 acres of non-government land, making a total of 278 acres as compared with the annual "objective" of 1,000 acres. A Helitack Study was conducted to test the effectiveness of helicopters in fire suppression. This will continue into F.Y. 1963. The cost of this study was approximately \$20,000.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - Timber cut during fiscal year 1962 totaled 20,464,000 board feet, which was valued at \$327,784. During the same period, the

"sold" figure amounted to 18,514,000 board feet which was sold at \$272,355. A total of 162,000 trees were planted on 283 acres. A total of 23,000 acres were treated to improve the timber stand.

RECREATION - During the year, 46 family units at camp and picnic areas were rehabilitated, 9 family units added to existing areas, and 10 new areas installed with a total of 29 new family units.

S-Tree Campground	10
Yamacraw Picnic Ground	7
7 Small Single & Double Units	12
	<u>29</u>

Work is underway on a 40-unit camp and picnic ground on Lake Cumberland at the mouth of the Rockcastle River and at Koomers Ridge (12 units) on new State Route 15 near Pine Ridge.

The total number of visits for recreational purposes amounted to 654,000. The purposes of these visits are as follows:

Camping	5,000
Picnicking	100,000
Swimming	11,000
Hunting	137,000
Fishing	196,000
Hiking and riding	7,000
Canoeing	9,000
Organization camping	2,000
General enjoyment and sightseeing	178,000
Gathering forest products for pleasure	3,000
Scientific study and hobbies	2,000
Other activities	4,000
Total	<u>654,000</u>

WILDLIFE - Estimated hunter visits during 1962 soared to a total of 137,000.

Deer kill continued to increase to 575 deer taken during the 4-day gun season and 30-day bow season.

Through the cooperation of the Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources, the Cumberland has initiated a trout-stocking program on several major streams. Stocking and habitat manipulation have established a widespread turkey flock, so that the first legal wild turkey season will be held on the Forest in November, 1962. All National Forest counties except one are now open for legal deer hunting. The Forest, this year, has established a primitive weapons hunting area wherein muzzle-loading weapons, long bows, and cross bows will be the only legal arms to be used. A 7,000-acre area has been set aside for this novelty-type hunting.

SPECIAL USE - Two major land use projects were processed, which caused heavy impacts on the Forest. The new 4-lane Eastern Kentucky Turnpike (Toll Road) is being constructed under special use permit. Also, an easement was granted the Southern Railway for relocation of an 8-mile section of right-of-way through the Somerset and Stearns Districts.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE - A new fire tower was constructed at the Old Orchard location during the year. This is an 83-foot tower with a 14x14 ft. cab.

Administrative buildings, consisting of an office building and garage-workshop, were completed. A total of 7.0 miles of road was constructed - 5.1 under contract and 1.9 by force account. Surveys, plans, and estimates were completed on 22.4 miles of Forest Service roads, 12.3 by contract on primary roads and 10.1 by force account, of which 1.3 miles are on primary roads. Routine maintenance was performed on 145 miles of road and 13 miles of trail; telephone maintenance involved 62 miles of line, of which 26 miles was ground return and 36 full metallic. Seventy radios were maintained for active use in low-band network, as well as 22 high-band sets used in the helitack project. A total of 22 towers was maintained. A central sign-carpenter shop was set up to produce standard signs and fire and recreation items for the Forest.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - District Rangers have started one demonstration watershed project on each district to demonstrate to the public corrective measures and their effect on forested watersheds. About \$35,000 per year is spent on rehabilitation of watersheds, a large portion of which finds its way into salary checks for local workers.

Martins Branch Watershed on Morehead District has received numerous velocity check dams in tributary streams, which successfully withstood severe storm flow this spring. Following instructions translated from Italian publications and handbook data, Ranger Schruender of the Stanton District has completed groin installations on Indian Creek for demonstration and training purposes.

Public appreciation of Cumberland National Forest water has stepped-up with the introduction of rainbow trout in the better streams.

Beaver Creek Strip Mine Study has produced an official report, which is acclaimed as a fine example of procedure to follow in such investigations. Interest in the publication is growing and is surprisingly well-accepted, probably because the mining industry participated in this effort throughout the Study; government representatives, while in the majority, were quite interested in mining problems.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST - Established May 16, 1918. Contains 1,789,641 acres within the Forest boundaries; 1,005,372 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Harrisonburg, Virginia; A. H. Anderson, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the George Washington National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$173,387.47. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the sixteen counties encompassed by the Forest is as follows:

VIRGINIA

Allegheny.	\$5,758.41	Nelson.	\$ 588.38
Amherst.	2,292.31	Page.	1,031.00
Augusta.	8,260.35	Rockbridge . . .	1,854.28
Bath.	6,934.87	Rockingham. . . .	5,744.03
Botetourt.	565.70	Shenandoah. . . .	3,280.24
Frederick.	193.03	Warren.	238.78
Highland	2,309.81		
Total	\$39,051.19		

WEST VIRGINIA

Hampshire.	\$ 114.33	Pendleton	\$2,092.04
Hardy.	2,089.31		
Total	\$4,295.68		

Total for Virginia and West Virginia . . \$43,346.87

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$160,222.04
Recreation Use.	742.55
Land Use.	1,391.08
Sale of Mineral	10,715.75
Other Uses.	316.05
Total	\$173,387.47

<u>APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management. . .	\$206,626.31	\$636,036.01	\$842,662.32
Fighting Forest Fires. . . .	429.00	22,855.86	23,284.86
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	20,012.13	20,012.13
Acquisition of Land.	6,972.50	2,380.34	9,352.84
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	97,019.56	104,960.41	201,979.97
Flood Prevention.	---	50,397.65	50,397.65
Aid to Undeveloped Counties.	---	54.95	54.95
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds	22,529.18	7,902.61	30,431.79
Other Cooperator Funds. . . .	168.56	15,737.83	15,906.39
Total	\$333,745.11	\$860,337.79	\$1,194,082.90

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

FOREST FIRES - During the year, 26 fires burned 77 acres on National Forest land and 28 acres on private land under Forest Service protection. Of the total, one was caused by lightning and the remainder were man-caused. This was a light fire year because of average fire weather but above average rainfall during the spring months. Aircraft was used on only one fire for a total of 1.5 hours during which time 430 gallons of retardent were dropped.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - Timber cut during the fiscal year totaled 24,976,700 board feet which was valued at \$163,120. During the same period, the "sold" figure amounted to 23,561,800 board feet which was valued at \$153,717. The Timber Stand Improvement Program during fiscal year 1962 was the largest on the Forest in recent years. The emphasis was placed on precommercial thinning of young pole sized stands on good sites. The Forest accomplished 4,431 acres of this type work at a total cost of \$13 per acre. The release of existing understories, mainly white pine, on good sites was also rated high in the established work priorities. About 7,600 acres of this work was done at a total cost of \$14.78 per acre.

Direct seeding is becoming increasingly important as a method of artificial regeneration. Approximately 123 acres were seeded during the year utilizing various techniques, at a cost of \$14.73 per acre, or about half the cost of planting.

Ninety-five thousand trees, mostly white pine with some red pine and shortleaf pine, were planted on 219 acres of the Forest. For the most part, these were "spot" plantings to improve the timber stand, introduce coniferous species to hardwood sites for a source of seed, and to provide winter cover for wildlife.

RECREATION - Under the "Operation Outdoors" program for the National Forests, recreation rehabilitation, maintenance and policing, construction, and development of recreation plans have received considerable emphasis during 1962.

A Landscape Architect has joined the Supervisor's Staff to aid in the development of recreation plans and in the supervision of rehabilitation and construction at existing and new developments.

Surveys and recreation development plans for the following areas have been completed:

Brandywine Recreation Area	- Swimming, picnicking, camping
Todd Lake Recreation Area	- Swimming, picnicking, camping
SCS Lake at Sherando Lake	- Organization camping, swimming
Camp Run	- Hunter camping
Elizabeth Furnace Recreation Area	- Organization camping

REHABILITATION, MAINTENANCE, AND PLANNING - The major rehabilitation program has been devoted to projects at Sherando Lake Recreation Area. Additional water storage and piping is being installed. Flush toilets are in place in the bathhouse. The beach has received a thorough screening and additional washed ocean sand. A log berm was constructed to retain the sand from the neatly kept lawn, and several new seats were placed along the beach. The lakeside picnic area was completely rehabilitated and 24 sites were developed. Each site has a new table and

pedestal-style fireplace. Major topsoil and seeding of the area, plus construction of paths, was accomplished. In the Williams Branch group picnic area, 30 tables have been placed with several pedestal-style fireplaces. Considerable work remains to be done to bring this area up to a satisfactory condition. Flush toilets are being installed throughout Sherando Lake Recreation Area.

Little Fort Recreation Area has been rehabilitated according to the plan prepared by the Regional Office. This development has helped reduce some of the camping pressure at Elizabeth Furnace. Also, the organization camp at Elizabeth Furnace has been completed and has proven very popular with Scouts, church organizations, and other groups.

Reconnaissance work has been performed on several areas to determine feasibility of recreation development. The following list comprises a major portion of the areas to be surveyed and development plans made for 1963:

Trout Pond	Locust Springs
Love Lady Lake	Catherine Furnace
Waites Run	Wolf Gap
Walker Mtn. (Hanlon Lake)	Heiliger Kanzel
Little River (SCS)	Mines Run
Lake Augusta (SCS)	Ramseys Draft
Bubbling Springs	

Recreation use continues to increase. The following figures are taken from the annual statistical report. Figures are for calendar year 1961 and indicate number of visits.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Camping	25,800
Picnicking	188,100
Swimming	26,000
Hunting	332,600
Fishing	245,100
Hiking & Riding	10,900
Canoeing	100
Organization Camping	7,500
General Sightseeing	421,000
Gathering Forest Products	2,500
Scientific Studies & Hobbies	2,000
Other Activities	2,500
	<u>1,264,100</u>

A Visitor Information Service was established on the Forest in 1962. Several projects were closely coordinated with recreation. The following list indicates the facilities initiated in fiscal year 1962 and to be carried to completion during fiscal year 1963.

SHERANDO LAKE

Sherando Lake Lakeside Nature Trail
 White Rocks Gap Guided Hike
 Overlook Rock Scenic Hike
 Interpretative Services Man, Slides & Lectures, Campfire Talks, and
 Movie Program at Sherando.

ELIZABETH FURNACE

Signal Knob scenic and Historical Trail
(Parking Area & Information Sign)
Elizabeth Furnace Nature Trail
Part-time Interpretative Services Man
Outdoor Amphitheater being designed

LITTLE FORT

Little Fort Nature Trail

WILDLIFE - During the past year much important wildlife work was accomplished in perpetuating current hunting and fishing possibilities on the Forest, and, where possible, improving fishing and hunting opportunities. To this end, existing wildlife clearings, water holes, roads, boundaries, buildings, and plantings were maintained and new ones added. Law enforcement activities received due recognition in the patrol and convictions registered. A total of 142,000 legal-size trout were stocked. Ninety stream improvement structures were installed on seven streams. Effort was directed toward attaining more uniform nondiscriminating hunting regulations that would allow for adequate but sustained harvest of small game, namely, abolishment of the "snow law."

The deer kill on the Forest (including Virginia and West Virginia) amounted to 10,378 animals. In addition, 163 bear and 1,461 turkeys were harvested. A total of \$211,714 (including Pittman-Robertson, Coop, and P&M funds) was spent on wildlife management work in 1962. Transect work, begun in 1961, continued and completion is expected in 1963.

GRAZING - Grazing on the Forest consists of two permits for 10 cows and 40 sheep, for a total revenue of \$33.30.

SPECIAL USES - The Forest carried on a heavy and complicated special use business. One hundred seventy eight BLM gas and oil applications covering over 271,000 acres are pending. These applications require much time for processing. The following general summary will give a broad picture of the existing conditions:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>No. Permits</u>	<u>Units</u>
<u>BLM</u>		
Prospecting and Mining	2	245 acres
Gas and Oil	22	20,971 acres
<u>Federal Power Commission</u>	3	6 miles
<u>Forest Service</u>		
Agricultural	12	160 acres
Airplane Beacons	2	12 acres
Cabins	9	18 acres
Camps (Nonrecreation)	1	.1 acres
Cemeteries	3	10 acres
Mining and Prospecting	8	39 acres
Weather Observatory	1	4 acres
Organization Camps	4	84 acres
Parks and Playgrounds	3	143 acres

(Table continued on following page)

(Continued)

<u>Kind</u>	<u>No. Permits</u>	<u>Units</u>
Pasture	4	30 acres
Pipelines	7	158 acres
Power Transmission	80	318 acres
Radio - TV - Antenna Sites	11	15 acres
Railroads	2	27 acres
Refuse and Storage Yard	2	2 acres
Reservoir (Other than FPC)	18	434 acres
Residences	8	77 acres
Rifle and Target Range	4	233 acres
Roads and Bridges	38	32 miles
Telephone and Telegraph Lines	21	84 acres
Water Supply and Transmission	37	6 miles
Misc. (Barn, Dam & Weir, Sign, Warehouse etc.)	8	3 acres
Total	310	

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE - Maintenance of facilities included 11 fire lookout towers, 12 warehouses and equipment storage buildings, 130 miles of telephone line circuits, 330 miles of Forest Development Road, 70 bridges, and 418 miles of hiker trails. The Forest Service built 3.5 miles of Forest Development Road during the year, and supervised the construction of roads being built by timber sale operators. There are two Ranger dwellings on the Forest, and an Assistant Ranger dwelling and a Ranger Office for the Warm Springs District are in the planning stage.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - Water management work in 1962 consisted of four major activities:

1. Strip-mine rehabilitation
2. Land-slide rehabilitation
3. Stream-channel improvement
4. Rehabilitation of abandoned logging skid trails and haul roads

Strip-mine and landslide rehabilitation consisted of terracing steep slopes, providing drainage, fertilizing, and either seeding grasses or tree planting.

Stream-channel improvement consisted of gabions installed from station 252 to station 388 in Upper North River on the Dry River District. This work included four weirs, eight groins, and 20 walls.

Rehabilitation of abandoned logging skid trails and haul roads provided drainage and established cover to retain soil and provide an additional wildlife food source.

The Soil Conservation Service has completed the water impoundment on Hawes Run (Brandywine Recreation Area) and recreation development plans have been completed.

Todd Lake on Skidmore Fork will be completed during fiscal year 1963. Recreation development plans have been completed.

Several important towns and cities, such as Lynchburg, Harrisonburg, Clifton Forge, Staunton, Woodstock, and Strasburg draw on the Forest for water. Construction will begin soon on an additional water supply for the City of Staunton. This water impoundment (Augusta Lake) will be located above Staunton Dam and will furnish limited recreation.

GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST - Established April 25, 1932. Contains 629,009 acres within the Forest boundaries; 232,464 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Rutland, Vermont; Paul S. Newcomb, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the Green Mountain National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$278,490.11. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the six counties encompassed by the Forest is as follows:

Addison.	\$23,637.00	Washington.	\$ 980.45
Bennington	18,628.58	Windham	4,453.27
Rutland.	15,987.74	Windsor	5,935.49
Total for Vermont.	\$69,622.53		

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$263,473.92
Recreation Use.	14,453.19
Land Use.	404.00
Sale of Mineral	---
Other Uses.	159.00
Total	\$278,490.11

<u>APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management. . .	\$105,499.41	\$199,014.73	\$304,514.14
Fighting Forest Fires. . . .	---	431.17	431.17
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	322.67	322.67
Acquisition of Land.	6,642.20	---	6,642.20
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	128,016.06	70,101.48	198,117.54
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds. . .	4,281.89	1,204.01	5,485.90
Other Cooperator Funds . . .	1,794.67	12.05	1,806.72
Total.	\$246,234.23	\$271,086.11	\$517,320.34

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>
Cut	8,701.99 MBF	\$237,710.50
Sold	12,016.93 MBF	327,101.44

Sold value was the highest in the history of the Forest.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT - Released and weeded 4,751 acres at a cost of \$42,870.84. KV work was done on 773 acres at a cost of \$3,804.51.

RECREATION

Hapgood Pond - Provided adequate water supply, general rehabilitation of abandoned parking areas and road, completed planting according to plan, repaired apron on dam spillway, and performed rehabilitation of the area.

Greendale - Completed general rehabilitation and new construction in this area.

Chittenden Brook Campground - Made plan and completed 40% of construction, including the drilling of two wells.

Other - Constructed Mad Tom Shelter on Long Trail, aerial map of Wallingford Pond, engineering and district administration of ski areas.

Recreational visits to the forest for calendar year 1961 hit an all-time high of 568,500 visits of which 277,200 were to winter sports sites on National Forest land at Sugarbush, Mt. Snow, and Bromley.

WATER - Most work was on the Central Ranger District, clearing channel of debris and "down" timber along 1.5 miles of Jenny Coolidge Brook. Rehabilitated a 1-acre gravel pit within the roadside zone on Route 125.

ENGINEERING

Trails - Maintained 162.4 miles, and constructed 100-foot Big Branch suspension bridge.

Roads - Designed 9.4 miles
Constructed 3.8 miles by contractors
Constructed 2 bridges
Erected 50 road and trail signs
Purchaser constructed 12.0 miles
FS maintained 79.4 miles
Black-topped Hapgood Pond recreation area entrance parking lot
Improved Chittenden Brook Road for future recreation traffic
Began R-7 Pilot Project for Electronic Computer Design
(Black Branch)

Other - Began dam survey of Billings Pond for approximately 115-acre impoundment.

The payment of the 25% Fund to towns within the Forest was approximately \$.30 per acre. This is the highest return paid yet to the towns by the Forest Service.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST - Established April 21, 1936. Contains 1,668,490 acres within the Forest boundaries; 546,285 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Roanoke, Virginia; William C. Curnutt, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the Jefferson National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$87,744.65. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the nineteen counties in Virginia and the one county in Kentucky is as follows:

Bedford.	\$ 587.84	Pulaski	\$ 756.65
Bland.	856.82	Roanoke	74.20
Botetourt.	2,233.61	Rockbridge.	810.97
Carroll.	174.41	Scott	1,249.60
Craig.	4,535.25	Smyth	2,486.46
Dickinson.	363.06	Tazewell.	211.95
Giles.	2,092.59	Washington.	698.78
Grayson.	542.23	Wise.	1,168.26
Lee.	399.03	Wythe	1,971.85
Montgomery	718.22		

Total for Virginia ... \$21,931.78

KENTUCKY

Pike \$ 4.39

Total for Virginia and Kentucky. . . \$21,936.17

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$ 71,891.78
Recreation Use.	605.15
Land Use.	2,015.93
Sale of Mineral	12,711.38
Other Uses.	520.41
Total	\$ 87,744.65

APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

ASSETS

EXPENSES

TOTAL

Protection & Management. . .	\$235,772.12	\$467,101.25	\$ 702,873.37
Fighting Forest Fires. . . .	---	49,095.51	49,095.51
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	4,231.25	4,231.25
Acquisition of Land.	17,857.77	2,460.65	20,318.42
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	124,888.63	70,617.75	195,506.38
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds. . .	19,560.62	2,130.68	21,691.30
Other Cooperator Funds . . .	1,759.98	16,055.90	17,815.88
Total.	\$399,839.12	\$611,692.99	\$1,011,532.11

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

FOREST FIRES - Thirty-nine forest fires burned 449 acres on the 1,053,000 acres of Government and private land protected by the Jefferson National Forest. Of the total number of fires, 36 were man-caused; collections were effected in ten civil cases and four technical convictions were effected.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - Timber cut during calendar year 1961 totaled 15,101,590 board feet which was valued at \$109,069.91. During the same period, the "sold" figure amounted to 13,943,710 board feet, which was valued at \$77,220.54. Fifty acres of planting and 60 acres of seeding was done, 5,000 acres of natural-stand release was performed, 80 acres underwent plantation release, and 200 acres of pruning was accomplished.

RECREATION - During the calendar year 1961, an estimated 1,854,700 recreation visits were made to the Jefferson. These visits by primary purpose were: camping 28,000; picnicking 99,600; swimming 31,700; hunting 376,300; fishing 157,400; hiking and riding 10,800; organization camping 1,500; general enjoyment and sightseeing 1,139,700; gathering forest products for pleasure 2,900; scientific study and hobbies 4,300; other activities 2,500.

Plans for 17 of the original 25 recreation sites in the 5-year program have been completed. Eight new Appalachian Trail shelters were added to the chain, and work has been started on the Skulls Gap picnic ground. The rehabilitation of High Knob Recreation Area, Cave Mountain Lake Recreation Area, and Middle Creek Picnic Ground will be completed this year. Construction of a large recreation area on White Rocks Branch of Stony Creek in Giles County is scheduled to start this year, and extensive studies are being made for a development program of the Mount Rogers Whitetop Recreation Complex, or "The Virginia Wonderland", a development which could bring 300,000 visits a year to southwest Virginia.

WILDLIFE - The Wildlife Management Program on the Jefferson National Forest continued to progress and improve during fiscal year 1962. Cooperative work continued with the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. A total of 15 game management areas are now on six Ranger Districts. A total of \$172,900 was spent on wildlife management work on the Forest in fiscal year 1962 by both the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries and the U. S. Forest Service. During 1962, accomplishments under the Coop. Wildlife Program consisted of:

1. Construction of 11 miles of road and 20 miles of trails for habitat-betterment work and hunter access.
2. Over 150 acres of permanent wildlife openings were made in forest canopy and 131 acres of these openings were seeded to wildlife crops or mast or berry producing trees or shrubs.
3. Watershed betterment, erosion control, and revegetation.
4. Maintenance of boundary lines and posters.
5. A total of 104,800 trout were stocked in Jefferson fishing waters.
6. Installation of condition-trend wildlife transects to determine understory vegetation.

7. Completion of a Forest-wide wildlife management inventory (clearings, water, and user facilities).
8. Estimated days of use during fiscal year 1962 for big game hunters was 390,800. Fishermen use totaled 170,400 days.
9. A 100% increase in the wild-turkey kill on the Forest during 1962 over 1961.

WATER MANAGEMENT - There were 20 acres of manganese mining areas rehabilitated and 20 miles of old logging roads drained and seeded.

MINING - Manganese mining operations are not active on the Jefferson at present, but approximately 4,000 acres are still under BLM permit. There are 10,000 acres under oil and gas lease and 11,000 acres under iron ore prospecting permits.

SPECIAL USES - About 1,000 acres of Jefferson National Forest land is under special use permit to local residents and organizations. About 125 miles of pipeline, railroad, telephone, telegraph, and power lines are also under permit.

IMPROVEMENTS - Improvements maintained during 1962 were 24 trail shelters of which 8 were newly constructed, 16 fire towers, 5 wildlife cabins, 5 equipment depots, 1 sign shop, 264 miles of road, 100 miles of telephone lines, and 428 miles of foot trails. Construction was started on an additional equipment depot including a garage workshop and an oil house.

The Forest Service built 7.8 miles of road, and surveyed and supervised construction of 6.6 miles of timber operator built road.

Exterior boundary lines were marked to a permanent standard, and 500 government corners were recovered, verified, and re-established to a permanent standard. Twenty-five miles of boundary were remarked.

Surveys were completed on five acquisition cases and 101.54 acres were purchased under the Weeks Law and added to government ownership.

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST - Established April 28, 1920. Contains 1,641,989 acres within the Forest boundaries; 806,351 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Elkins, West Virginia; E. M. Olliver, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the Monongahela National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$420,832.70. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the nine counties encompassed by the Forest is as follows:

Grant.	\$ 1,845.54	Preston.	\$ 508.06
Greenbrier.	12,918.89	Randolph	22,256.92
Nicholas	3,059.88	Tucker	12,138.45
Pendleton	7,858.09	Webster.	8,447.77
Pocohontas.	36,174.57		
Total for West Virginia. . .		\$105,208.17	

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$335,328.18
Recreation Use.	80.00
Land Use.	2,496.19
Sale of Mineral	80,877.49
Other Uses.	2,050.84
Total	\$420,832.70

<u>APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management. . .	\$235,470.05	\$603,766.04	\$ 839,236.09
Fighting Forest Fires. . . .	---	12,723.30	12,723.30
Tree Insect & Disease Control	---	5,510.33	5,510.33
Acquisition of Land.	8,655.00	---	8,655.00
State & Private Forestry . .	---	401.65	401.65
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	167,383.06	121,547.02	288,930.08
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds. . .	42,514.94	8,119.27	50,634.21
Other Cooperator Funds . . .	2,205.31	1,764.88	3,970.19
Aid to Undeveloped Counties.	---	500.75	500.75
Total.	\$456,228.36	\$754,333.24	\$1,210,561.60

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - Timber cut during fiscal year 1962 totaled 22,029,000 board feet, valued at \$392,467.76. During the same period the "sold" volume amounted to 35,663,000 board feet, valued at \$579,501.48. A total of 436 acres were reforested with 295,000 trees. The timber stand improvement and sale area betterment programs were greatly increased, with 13,727 acres being released or thinned to increase future timber quality on the Forest.

LAND USE - There are 110 BLM oil and gas leases now in effect, involving about 16% of the total acreage of the Forest. In addition, 170 applications covering an additional 30% of the Forest lands are pending.

Production of the Gladly Gas Field has been halted in anticipation of conversion of the field to an underground storage reservoir. Atlantic Seaboard Corporation plans to have this storage pool in operation by mid-1964. Open-pit mining of iron ore is continuing at a relatively low level. The Forest has 300 different special uses of 19 types covering 5,213 acres--151 are charge and 149 are free.

RECREATION - The total number of visits for recreational purposes to the Forest amounted to 994,000, a slight decrease from the past year. The purposes of the visits were as follows:

Fishing.	333,000
General Enjoyment. . . .	204,000
Picnicking	180,000
Hunting.	109,000
Swimming	81,000
Camping.	26,000
Berry picking, etc. . .	22,000
Scientific study. . . .	7,000
Organization camping . .	6,000
Hiking and Riding . . .	4,000
Other activities. . . .	22,000

FOREST FIRES - The Forest suppressed 21 fires during the fiscal year. A total of 85.7 acres burned including 34.2 acres of National Forest land.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE - Recreation facilities were improved as three major sites received rehabilitation work. The Marlinton Ranger District headquarters moved into a new office-garage-workshop combination building. New enlarged oil houses were built on three Districts. The transportation system was increased by 10.4 miles of new road construction and 5.8 miles of road reconstruction. Also, two low-water bridges were installed. Timber purchasers constructed 23.9 miles of haul road. In addition, 63.2 miles of roads were surveyed.

WILDLIFE - Cooperative wildlife work included development of 76 acres of wildlife plots and eight small water developments. In addition, the Forest Service constructed 34 wildlife plots with wildlife appropriations. Other improvements included 15.2 miles of stream improvement, construction or reconstruction of 33 miles of trails and 3 miles of road with parking area for 30 cars. A total of \$69,300 was spent on wildlife management work during fiscal year 1962.

VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICE - A very limited amount of formal VIS work was done in fiscal year 1962. A modest beginning was made this summer (F.Y. 1963) with the assignment of one man (McCafferty) to VIS project work on the Forest.

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST - Established May 16, 1918. Contains 886,444 acres within the Forest boundaries; 724,311 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition. Headquarters at Laconia, New Hampshire; Gerald S. Wheeler, Forest Supervisor.

Total receipts for the White Mountain National Forest from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 amounted to \$313,860.85. Distribution of the 25% Fund to the three counties in New Hampshire and the one county in Maine is as follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll	\$15,715.07
Coos.	21,826.50
Grafton	35,948.95
Total	<u>\$73,490.52</u>

MAINE

Oxford	\$ 4,974.70
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Total for New Hampshire and Maine . . . \$78,465.22

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Sale of Timber.	\$306,239.01
Recreation Use.	7,102.93
Land Use.	95.83
Sale of Mineral	66.08
Other Uses.	357.00
Total	<u>\$313,860.85</u>

<u>APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Protection & Management . . .	\$284,351.02	\$470,814.85	\$ 755,165.87
Fighting Forest Fires.	---	6,278.12	6,278.12
Tree Insect & Disease Control . . .	---	1,994.17	1,994.17
Acquisition of Land	5,555.47	---	5,555.47
Road & Trail System -			
Const. & Maint.	259,240.95	90,630.45	349,871.40
Timber Sale - Area Betterment -			
Timber Operator Funds . . .	20,964.79	5,373.20	26,337.99
Other Cooperator Funds	---	<u>602.12</u>	<u>602.12</u>
Total	<u>\$570,112.23</u>	<u>\$575,692.91</u>	<u>\$1,145,805.14</u>

Note: The above is intended to show only income and the expenditures for administration at the forest level. It does not include a portion of Central office overhead, value of roads built by timber sale operators, depreciation or other factors usually used in preparation of profit and loss or balance sheet statement. Also not included are expenditures in the state for research, and state cooperative programs.

FOREST FIRES - Forest-fire damage was held at a low level; 10 fires burned 5½ acres.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT - Timber cut from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 totaled 22,641,000 board feet which was valued at \$339,465. This was the largest cut and the greatest amount of income in the history of the

Forest. During the same period the "sold" figure amounted to 17,055,000 board feet which was valued at \$254,995. To improve the residual stands, sale area betterment work was conducted on 3,543 acres, and 2,000 trees were planted on 2 acres. Timber stand improvement work was done on an additional 3,081 acres, and 200 acres were aerial sprayed to control poor quality hardwoods that were overtopping young vigorous softwoods.

An inventory of the timber on the Forest resulted in a new timber management plan for the 605,000 acres of commercial forest. The allowable annual cut for the next 10 years has been established as 15,000,000 board feet of sawlogs and 80,000 cords of millwood and pulpwood. This appreciable increase over the previous allowable cut can be attributed to the maturing of stands on areas cut-over years ago.

RECREATION - The total number of recreational visits for Calendar Year 1961 amounted to 3,015,200. The purposes of these visits are as follows:

Camping.	74,200
Picnicking	365,400
Swimming	60,600
Winter Sports.	185,900
Hunting.	36,700
Fishing.	84,800
Hiking and riding.	352,800
Canoeing	4,100
Organization camping	6,900
Wilderness travel.	4,600
General enjoyment and sightseeing	1,829,600
Gathering forest products for pleasure.	1,300
Scientific study	1,800
Other activities	6,500
Total.	3,015,200.

Campton Campground completed its first season with favorable comments from many of the 4,300 campers who stayed at this 58-unit campground.

The 39th hiking or skiing fatality in the White Mountains occurred this year. Armand Falardeau, 47, of Danielson, Connecticut, was found dead of exposure on June 4, 1962. Mr. Falardeau had been hiking alone since June 2, ill-clad and ill-equipped for the rigors of the Presidential Range above timberline.

VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICE - An extensive Visitor Information Service Program was initiated to provide a program of direct contact with National Forest visitors so that they might better understand the Forest. This program included extensive signing of significant natural features and work of the Forest Service; a complete schedule of daytime and evening activities for the 16,000 campers at Dolly Copp Campground; installation of a Visitor Center complete with historical and Forest Service displays at a historic building half-way between Lincoln and Conway on the Kancamagus Highway. Included in this VIS program was the publication of several brochures to supply Forest visitors with information about the Forest, the Kancamagus Highway, Dolly Copp and Mad River Recreation Areas, Great Gulf Wild Area, and six established scenic areas.

WILDLIFE - Fishery Management Biologist Paul L. Hooper continued his assignment on the National Forest under agreement with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He has been working on the various fish management problems in cooperation with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game and the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. This summer he completed an intensive creel census study of the Ammonoosuc River on the National Forest. Mr. Hooper is stationed in Laconia.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department reclaimed Russell Pond, and Round Pond was reclaimed by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game. About 1 ½ miles of improvement work was done on streams on the Androscoggin and Saco Districts in New Hampshire to improve habitat for fish.

A management plan was written for the deer yard at Hastings on the Wild River Road. This is the largest yard on the Maine section of the Forest and some cutting of timber is planned at an early date in order to improve browse conditions. Patte Mill Brook in Maine has become a Wildlife habitat management showplace and is visited by many people interested in this type of work.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE - The Kancamagus Highway was considerably improved during 1961-1962. That section of the road from the Dugway Road intersection to the Bear Notch Road was rehabilitated. This rehabilitation improved access to Rocky Gorge and Lower Falls Scenic Areas. Flood-control projects were in various stages of completion on 6.8 miles of this scenic highway and reconstruction of 2.0 miles near Lincoln was 80% complete. A contract was let for reconstruction of 3.0 miles of the road on the Lincoln end of the highway.

The Hubbard Brook Road was extended 1.6 miles into the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest. The campground loop roads and parking spurs were completed in the proposed 83-unit Russell Pond Campground. Campton, Waterville, Zealand, and Sugarloaf Campgrounds were considerably improved by asphalt surfacing of their interior roads. Dolly Copp Campground received a complete new water system this year. The much needed Hastings Campground was laid out and the interior road and spurs were cleared through a commercial sale in preparation for road construction.

The SCS PL 566 dam on Oliverian Brook is 99% complete. This flood-control improvement includes a 28-acre permanent pool entirely on National Forest land. The adjacent Oliverian Camp-Picnic Grounds will be rehabilitated and a boat-launching ramp installed to take advantage of the recreation potential of this new lake. The lake is to be stocked with Grayling.

In Tuckerman Ravine the Jamesway Hut which served for several years as headquarters for Forest Service patrolmen and volunteer ski patrol members is now being replaced by modern permanent Snow-Ranger's quarters. This modern structure with its hint of alpine architecture will provide office, bunk room, kitchen, and first-aid facilities for the Forest Service Snow-Rangers who administer the spring skiing program.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING - Clayton G. Seitz, Chief

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM - During F.Y. 1962, the following transportation facilities were constructed or reconstructed to give additional access to National Forest lands within the Region:

Main-haul roads constructed and reconstructed with appropriated funds (heavy-duty, all-weather, primarily timber access)	32.8 miles
Main-haul roads constructed by timber purchasers (heavy-duty, all-weather timber access) usually with Forest Service supplementation or participation.	33.5 miles
System-feeder roads constructed by timber purchasers (road inactive between sales).	87.7 miles
All-purpose roads (includes timber use as a secondary value).	23.2 miles
Total road construction and reconstruction.	177.2 miles

OTHER ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Plans and specifications were prepared for contracting 3 district ranger offices, 2 garage work shops, 1 residence and garage, 1 combination ranger-office and workshop and 1 100-foot-high steel lookout tower.

Standard plans and specifications were completed and approved for two types of wood frame oil houses. Forests constructed eleven during the fiscal year.

Engineering assistance was provided to two Forests in connection with the design of water and sanitation systems for recreation areas.

Engineering services were furnished to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in preparing design criteria and space directives for the design of research laboratories at Princeton, W. Va., and West Thornton, N.H. Design and construction of the Princeton Laboratory was handled by General Services Administration. Design and construction of the water supply system and fire protection was handled by the Region. Design and construction of the laboratory at West Thornton, N. H. was handled by the Region through the services of a registered architect in Laconia.

Near the close of the fiscal year, a contract was awarded to a local engineering firm to conduct a feasibility study of alternative methods of providing fallout shelter protection in our standard ranger office building. The study will be completed in F.Y. 1963.

The source material procurement phase of the regional remapping job was completed during F.Y. 1962 and an expansion of the R.O. drafting section was approved with the view of accelerating production of the planimetric series, forest series, and recreation hand-out maps. Pilot designs for the Region's transportation system maps, status record maps, planimetric series maps, and recreation hand-out maps are practically completed. The Cumberland National Forest $\frac{1}{2}$ inch-scale map (a Forest Series Map) is in final review draft stage. Publication of this map is planned for F.Y. 1963.

Topographic surveys employing photogrammetric methods were completed during F.Y. 1962 for two Jefferson National Forest sites and one Allegheny National Forest site. A photogrammetric survey of the Hills Creek site on the Monongahela National Forest was started in June.

(A detailed account of all construction and reconstruction in the Region -- roads, bridges, buildings, water systems, lookout towers and recreation improvements -- is presented in the sections of this report devoted to individual Forest activities.)

DIVISION OF FISCAL CONTROL - Russell E. Vance, Chief

INCOME - Revenue to the National Forest Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, for the National Forests in R-7 totalled \$2,338,635.00. This included \$11,945.06 for the two research forests in Maine and Puerto Rico. Revenue in 1961 was \$1,784,232.69. In 1952 it was \$938,855.69 and in 1942 it was \$196,913.15.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING - When the region started using Automatic Data Processing in 1958, the payroll was for about 800 employees. It currently is for over 1,700. Early in 1963 the payroll job will be done by the Office of the Secretary at New Orleans.

In 1962 the Equipment records (WCF) were put on punch cards, resulting in more complete and accurate records. Many applications of accounting and statistical work have been programmed for ADP, and others are planned. As a result the region will get new and more versatile equipment in 1963.

PAYMENTS - During fiscal year 1962, payments amounting to \$14,070,521.15 were made from 13 appropriations. Significant segments were 47.77% for personal services, 3.84% for equipment use, 5.60% for land and structures, and 23.48% for cooperative payments to states. The above includes payments for the Research stations at Upper Darby and Puerto Rico.

TIMBER SALE OPERATOR COSTS - In 1962, operating costs of 16 timber purchasers were verified by examination of their records. These costs are used in appraisals of National Forest timber to arrive at the minimum price for which National Forest timber may be sold.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION - Theodore C. Fearnow, Chief

Growing population concentrations and increased interest in outdoor recreation, plus an upswing in Conservation activities by organized groups, summer schools, and summer camps are being reflected in increased responsibilities for the Division of Information and Education.

To help meet the expanding I&E demands in the Region, an audio-visual program was set up under a new staff member who joined the Regional Office division just prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, and an accelerated Women's Activities program was initiated under a Women's Activities Director who came to Region 7 in February 1962. This staff member also has general Information Specialist responsibilities.

Requests for publications continue to increase. During the past year, in contrast to former years, requests rose sharply during the summer months, indicating an increased interest in outdoor recreation and increased use of Forest Service material in summer teacher-training sessions and summer youth camps interested in conservation. About 3,600 publication requests were filled during the year. A single request may include as many as 50 or more items. Or, a single request may require the assembling of a number of kits (1 to 400 or more) with each kit containing as many as 21 items. Smokey Bear materials were sent out in quantity for Forest distribution, for State forestry programs, and in answer to public requests.

Film library service figures showed an increase of 18 percent in the number of persons who made up the viewing audience, which this year totaled 783,310 individuals. The Regional Office now has 112 titles in the film library, with 1,062 prints in service. Naturally the number of films received daily and the number shipped out varied considerably. As many as 70 films have been received in one day and 30 shipped out; however, on the average day 15 films were received and 15 shipped out.

As an example of television coverage, Station WRCV-TV in Philadelphia used 120 public service spots in promoting the Smokey Bear campaign. This was the equivalent of \$25,125 in television time donated, the station reported.

In an effort to assist Forests with Information and Education objectives and Visitor Information Service programming, two training sessions were held, one at Laconia, N. H., and one at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. At the latter meeting a number of States sent trainees for the first time in the history of the Region. All aspects of I&E work were covered, and audio-visual equipment and techniques were demonstrated.

With the recruitment program in Eastern Colleges as part of I&E responsibility, 20 colleges were visited and 125 students were interviewed individually. In addition, student groups were addressed by a Division representative on Forest Service career potentialities.

Audio-visual activities, started at the beginning of the fiscal year, have accumulated an impressive amount of informational material for use by the Forests and Regional Office personnel. Also, training was offered on the latest and most effective methods of presentation

of this media. In addition to the training sessions in I&E, two additional training sessions in specialized material and equipment were conducted, with one more being readied at the end of the year. Special assistance has been furnished on numerous occasions to other divisions for audio-visual projects.

Both the photo file and the slide file in the Regional Office are being reorganized. They will be brought up to date as fast as new materials can be obtained from the Forests.

Women's Activities participation since February 1962 included a meeting of the Southern Atlantic Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; the Garden Club First Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage at Blackwater State Park, W. Va.; Women's Conservation Council programs in Philadelphia; Conservation Summer Camp at Camp Caesar, W. Va.; National Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.; and, in preparation at the close of the fiscal year, participation in the New England Garden Club Regional meeting in Vermont and in the National Girl Scout Roundup at Button Bay, Vt. The Women's Director is also preparing a brochure on State and Private Forest activities in the Region and is writing a series of articles for the Pennsylvania Forestry Association magazine on "Women in Conservation", the first of which was published in the Spring 1962 issue .

Special assignment for one staff member consisted of writing the story of the Weeks Law, assistance on the John Weeks Story, and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Week's Law Report. This staff member also participated in the anniversary observance at Asheville, N. C., as press officer.

A special "Story of the Green Mountain" brochure was prepared and printed. This is the first of a series scheduled for Region Seven Forests. Speaking assignments in increasing numbers are handled through I&E staff members.

Technical assistance was given to the Forests and Regional Office Divisions in the preparation of recreation maps and brochures. Printing costs and techniques were monitored by I&E personnel, and Washington Office clearance was obtained for outside printing jobs. Editing and rewrite chores were continued as a regular part of I&E activities. Press releases were issued as warranted by Regional activities, and library services increased in tempo and scope.

DIVISION OF OPERATION-FIRE-PERSONNEL - Harold C. Nygren, Chief

OPERATION - Since the new directives system was inaugurated in 1959, the Region has issued Category 2 Handbooks on Blister Rust Control and Wildlife Habitat Improvement. During the past 2½ years, 408 Regional Supplements have been processed, and 77 were removed, leaving 331 currently active.

There are now 243 standard Region 7 forms in use. All Region 7 forms have been numbered into the Manual-Handbook Coordinated numbering system. All proposed new forms are reviewed and compared to other Forest Forms before approval. Existing forms are reviewed periodically to determine whether they should be continued, revised, or eliminated.

The Region is currently participating in a Service-wide study of the Fire Control Allotment Base. Four Forests and five Districts have been designated as study units, and the time of the managerial group is being recorded on each study unit. This study will continue throughout F.Y. 1963.

The Region was instrumental in securing Washington Office approval to permit delegation of authority to Forest Supervisors to grant cash awards for Management Improvement Suggestions. This has been done, and appropriate Regional Supplements have been issued. During F.Y. 1962, 113 suggestions were received, 15 were adopted and awards totaling \$680.00 have been paid. Many of the others were adopted early in the new fiscal year.

The Region has made an impressive showing in Records Management over the past 3 years and now stands in fifth place in records reduction among the 23 Regions and Stations. While the volume of business has increased as a result of a 47% increase in appropriations, our total records holdings have decreased 26%. In June 1959, the Region held 6,986 cubic feet. By June 1962, this was reduced to 5,226 cubic feet. This latter figure should now remain fairly constant with a regular turnover of about 800 cubic feet per year.

During F.Y. 1962, the Regional Contracting Officer awarded 58 contracts in amounts up to \$100,000.00. These consisted of 27 formal contracts, 23 for supplies and materials, and 8 for equipment rentals. In addition, five dwellings were purchased by negotiation.

A workshop on the directives system, forms, and records management and establishment of reference libraries, has been held on each Forest. The Business Management personnel from the Supervisor's Office and District Offices were present. Administrative Officers and Administrative Assistants attended a workshop to incorporate changes in uniform work planning procedures for F.Y. 1963.

PERSONNEL

F.Y. 1962 was a busy one in personnel work. Personnel actions during the year totaled 764, a 34% increase over the previous year. The number of formal appointments was double that of F.Y. 1961.

Refinements in wage board procedures were started in F.Y. 1962 in line with the new Wage Board Manual. New methods for making and analyzing wage surveys are now in effect, and wage board jobs are being evaluated on a basis comparable to that used for classified jobs.

The Region's safety effort included a campaign for "Ideas for Vehicular Safety." Over 300 R-7 drivers submitted ideas, 175 certificates of award were presented for useful ideas submitted.

Two R-7 employees were granted leave for graduate study resulting in Masters degrees. The graduate study of one of these was financed under the Government Employees Training Act.

Fifteen R-7 employees successfully completed the instructor training at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. These men are now qualified to give training in the techniques of instruction in their work units.

Arrangements as to course content and schedule were worked out during the year with Penn State University for an Administrative Management course to be conducted for forest administrators. R-7 personnel will attend the first course which is to be conducted at the University in January 1963.

Several details of Forest personnel to work assignments in Regional Office divisions were arranged during F.Y. 1962. The work detail serves the dual purpose of getting a job done and making an important contribution to the R-7 training effort.

FIRE CONTROL

A 25-year record for fewest forest fires was broken in Calendar Year 1961, when only 121 fires occurred in the more than 6 million acre protection area of the seven National Forests. These fires resulted in a loss of 931 acres burned, bettered only in 1951 and 1958. Both lower fire danger and increased prevention effort deserve credit for the 1961 record.

Recent replanning of fire-control needs for average years resulted in a moderate fund increase. Strengthened initial attack resulted. Manpower was increased slightly, and located to better advantage. Construction of fireline by tractor-plow units and other mechanical devices was emphasized through training and by purchase of additional equipment.

An expanded air tanker program has made use of Cessna, Grumman, TBM, and Stearman aircraft. In 1961, three fires accounted for the dropping of 2,000 pounds of cargo and 3,440 gallons of fire retardants. During the 1961-62 fall and spring fire seasons helicopters were used 130 hours on an initial attack study. In addition, commercial aircraft were used 39 hours to detect forest fires.

During 1961, fire prevention was aided by securing three criminal convictions and by obtaining settlement for damages in 11 cases.

Replanning of communications systems was underway on several forests during 1962. The requirements of fire control continue to dominate radio use, but other development and management work is demonstrating need for communication by radio. A high-band system is being extended to all forests. Maintenance of radios was strengthened by activation of a service shop at Sheffield, Pennsylvania. Three additional shops are planned to meet the Region's need.

DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - William J. Lucas, Chief

LANDS - The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the purchase of 26 tracts of land totaling 5,189 acres at a cost of \$73,888.08. Five exchanges which were approved involve 42 acres of National Forest land valued at \$2,900 to be exchanged for 251 acres of private land valued at \$3,350.

Donations of 1 acre of land in the Green Mountain National Forest and 95 acres for the Princeton, West Virginia, Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, were accepted by the Washington Office.

Acquisition of 51 rights-of-way covering 37 miles of planned or existing roads across private land was accomplished in 1962. These rights-of-way were purchased at a cost of \$4,200 to improve access into the National Forests.

Options were negotiated and accepted for ten administrative sites on six National Forests for \$107,100.

An interchange of lands within the George Washington National Forest was completed with the Navy at the Naval Radio Research Facility at Sugar Grove, West Virginia. In this case, 239 acres of National Forest land adjacent to the Naval installations were transferred to the Navy and 1,357 acres of surrounding land acquired by the Navy were given National Forest status.

About 250 miles of boundary line were marked and posted and 1,300 corners were monumented.

A land classification survey was made of portions of an eight county area adjacent to and west of the Monongahela National Forest. A popular version of the technical report was published for public distribution. It is titled "The Mountaineer Unit - A Proposed Addition to the Monongahela National Forest." A similar survey was completed in the Guyandot Area of Southern West Virginia, and preliminary work was started on several other areas throughout the Region.

MINERALS - The search for and production of various mineral products on National Forest lands in Region 7 is increasing. In 1958-59, only 46 Bureau of Land Management Mineral Lease applications were handled. Shortly thereafter, interest in potential oil and gas intensified and in each of the succeeding years over 150 applications were received and processed. Leasing activity has been heavy, but appears to be tapering off as the available land is leased. Some oil or gas discoveries can be expected as exploration proceeds.

During F.Y. 1962, negotiations were underway on an agreement for underground storage of natural gas from Texas and other southern states in 50,000 acres on the Monongahela National Forest.

A large deposit of low grade Clinton iron ores on the Jefferson National Forest is being evaluated under Bureau of Land Management prospecting permits. Results of preliminary testing are not yet final.

Interest in developing coal deposits continues. Cooperative study agreements are being negotiated for open-pit mines on the Allegheny and Jefferson National Forests. The objective of the cooperative study

agreements is to determine the conditions and methods under which open-pit mining might be done economically, with needed protection and restoration of the surface values and resources. The Region seeks the cooperation of the coal industry and operators to develop feasible means to accomplish coal recovery.

A small auger mining operation, under cooperative agreement, was conducted on a partially rehabilitated strip mine cut on the Monongahela National Forest. The results of this cooperative study agreement were successful, and the area is being returned to good condition.

Water studies on the Allegheny National Forest are being conducted to determine the effect on streams of brines produced with crude oil. The fish and Wildlife Service is cooperating to find a means to control the disposal of brine into the streams.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT - Wildlife habitat conditions on the National Forests are improving at a faster rate now because of the stepped-up timber management program. Over the next 10-year period it is planned to treat half the commercial forest land in the Region -- 770,000 acres by sawtimber sales, 750,000 acres through TSI on non-sale areas, and 250,000 acres by pulpwood sales. There is no real deterrent at present to producing both a sustained yield of quality wood and a good-quality habitat for wildlife -- on the same land at the same time. This is a fortunate situation because 92 percent of the habitat base in the Region is commercial forest land.

Installation of habitat improvement projects increased substantially during the past year. Combining work done by State game and fish departments under cooperative agreement and work done by the Forest Service, new projects during F.Y. 1962 included:

- 903 wildlife clearings
- 1,650 acres of revegetation with wildlife foods
- 57 small water developments
- 241 stream improvement structures on 16 miles of fishing streams
- 65 miles of foot trails
- 28 miles of car-access roads
- 64 parking areas

Each National Forest in the Region conducted an inventory of the more important projects and facilities which relate directly to the fulfillment of wildlife-management objectives -- both those present today and those needed for the long-term program. As to future needs, the inventory showed there should be, as a minimum, an additional 4,400 wildlife clearings, 2,100 water holes, 3,100 miles of hunter-access roads, 3,200 camp spots, and 1,500 foot trails. The facilities include those needed for both hunters and fishermen, but the projects reflect improvements in upland-game habitat only.

Use of the National Forests by hunters was nearly the same as the previous year, about 1½ million visits. Fishermen-use increased and showed a new high of 1,223,000 visits. Estimates of game killed on National Forest land include 21,600 whitetailed deer, 2,860 wild turkey, and 320 black bear.

Using the average amount of money spent by sportsmen, as determined by the 1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, we find that close to \$16 million in goods and services was returned to the business channels of the Region because of the availability of hunting and fishing on National Forest land. This underscores the importance of keeping the land productive of fish and game populations which can be subjected to an annual harvest by the public.

RECREATION - Since July, 1961, 229 camp and picnic family units have been rehabilitated, and an additional 128 units have been constructed. This brings the total rehabilitation and construction since 1957 to 1,482 family units. The shelter program along the Appalachian Trail on the George Washington and Jefferson Forests has been completed by the installation of 26 new openfront shelters. Through these forests, with a few exceptions, there now is a shelter about every 6 miles.

Nine scenic areas, comprising 11,200 acres, were established during 1961. These areas, listed below, receive special management because of their outstanding natural beauty or interest.

Cumberland National Forest. (Kentucky)

Natural Arch Scenic Area	230 acres
Yahoo Falls Scenic Area	945 "

Jefferson National Forest. (Virginia)

Mount Rogers Scenic Area	1,300 "
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White Mountain National Forest. (New Hampshire)

Gibbs Brook Scenic Area	900 "
Lafayette Brook Scenic Area	990 "
Pinkham Notch Scenic Area	5,600 "
Rocky Gorge Scenic Area	70 "
Sawyer Ponds Scenic Area	1,130 "
Snyder Brook Scenic Area	36 "

Users of recreation resources made 9½ million visits to the Forests of the Region during 1961.

<u>PURPOSE OF VISITS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF VISITS</u>
General enjoyment and sightseeing. . .	4,257,200
Picnicking	1,234,300
Hunting.	1,226,800
Fishing.	1,222,900
Winter sports.	404,100
Hiking and riding.	399,800
Swimming	276,000
Camping.	209,400
Organization camping	41,300
Canoeing.	21,900

Preliminary planning was begun for new recreation management plans for each Forest. These plans, which will be completed during 1963, provide for the orderly protection, development, management, and coordinated use of the recreation resources.

TIMBER - Timber sold in the Eastern Region reached a new high during the year, when a total of almost 150 million board feet valued at almost 2½ million dollars was purchased by timber operators. A slightly smaller amount of timber was actually cut, 137 million board feet.

TIMBER SOLD (MBF)

<u>Sawtimber</u>	<u>F.Y. 1961</u>	<u>F.Y. 1962</u>
Softwoods	23,109	15,735
Hardwoods	<u>55,728</u>	<u>74,316</u>
Total	78,837	90,051
Value	\$2,087,900	\$2,238,787
<u>Pulpwood</u>		
Softwoods	16,223	13,976
Hardwoods	<u>36,924</u>	<u>41,974</u>
Total	53,147	55,950
Value	\$195,172	\$202,222
<u>Other Products</u>		
All Species	3,851	3,710
Value	\$19,067	\$22,201
Grand Total	135,835	149,711
Value	\$2,302,139	\$2,463,210

TIMBER CUT (MBF)

<u>Sawtimber</u>	<u>F.Y. 1961</u>	<u>F.Y. 1962</u>
Softwoods	21,263	18,855
Hardwoods	<u>53,791</u>	<u>58,536</u>
Total	75,054	77,391
Value	\$1,901,022	\$2,124,279
<u>Pulpwood</u>		
Softwoods	12,931	13,850
Hardwoods	<u>40,810</u>	<u>42,915</u>
Total	53,741	56,765
Value	\$181,308	\$202,492
<u>Other Products</u>		
All Species	3,814	3,168
Value	\$17,656	\$18,015
Grand Total	132,609	137,324
Value	\$2,099,986	\$2,344,786

Despite this increased sale of timber, less than half of the timber available for cutting was sold. The sawtimber ratio as to amount available for cutting increased to almost 75 percent, while products sold increased to 25 percent. The demand for sawlogs has remained heavy, and the amount of sawtimber sold will continue to increase. The increase will be mostly from hardwood trees - an additional 32 million board feet can be offered for sale. The increased sale of products is dependent on the establishment of increased plant capacity for this type of product.

The following table shows the relationship of timber sold during F.Y. 1962 to allowable annual cut:

	Allowable Cut F.Y. 1962	Actually Sold F.Y. 1962	Percent of Allowable Cut
Sawtimber	122.5 MMBF	90.1 MMBF	73.5
Products	234.3 MMBF	59.7 MMBF	25.5
Total	356.8 MMBF	149.8 MMBF	42.0

REFORESTATION AND TSI

The Region's allotment for P&M, TSI, and Reforestation increased from \$130,000 in 1961 to \$752,000 in 1962. This larger allotment permitted a seven-fold increase in TSI accomplishments during F.Y. 1962 over the previous year. Expenditures for F.Y. 1961 for KV were \$262,000, -- for F.Y. 1962, \$276,000.

P&M FUNDS

	F.Y. 1961	F.Y. 1962 (Acres)
Plantation release, natural stand release, weeding, and thinning	7,352	52,235
Pruning	374	587
Disease control work	90	0
Planting	577	769
Seeding	115	223

KV FUNDS

Planting release, natural stand release, weeding, and thinning	23,844	26,448
Pruning	78	74
Planting	644	489
Seeding	16	45

TIMBER INVENTORY

The timber inventory on the Monongahela National Forest was brought up to date in F.Y. 1962, and a reinventory of the Cumberland National Forest was started. The inventories are made in cooperation with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station's Forest Survey of West Virginia, and Central States Forest Experiment Station's Forest Survey of Kentucky. Our goal for completion of the Cumberland's inventory is July 1, 1963. The air-photo flight contracted for the Allegheny has been completed and the new infra-red photos were received.

TIMBER-MANAGEMENT PLANS

Plans for the Cumberland, Jefferson, and Allegheny were approved by the Chief in F.Y. 1959, 1961, and 1962. The George Washington and White Mountain plans were submitted in June 1962 and are now approved. The Green Mountain plan is in the final stage of preparation and will be submitted soon to the Chief.

TIMBER SALES APPRAISALS

An audit was made of 18 lumber mills that are representative of mills purchasing national forest timber. Mill owners' books were examined to obtain logging and milling costs and prices received for lumber sold. This data is used as a guide by forest personnel in order to appraise timber offered for sale by the National Forests.

Lumber selling prices and regional value realization tables are re-computed at 6-month intervals to reflect market changes.

Field work for the black cherry log grade study was completed in 1962. This study is to develop accurate data for appraisal of black cherry tree stumpage. The study was broken into three field stages: (1) studies of black cherry lumber yields from graded logs on the Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1960, (2) similar studies on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia in 1961, and (3) the final study on private lands near McConnellsville, New York, in the southwestern Adirondacks. The New York State Conservation Department provided assistance during the McConnellsville study. The field data from the three studies is being analyzed, and, upon completion, a summary report will be available.

This is a cooperative study by the Division of State and Private Forestry, the Division of Resource Management's Branch of Timber Management, and the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. The work was done under the overall supervision of R. D. Carpenter, Project Leader, Northern Hardwood Log Grade Project.

Early summary of the results will facilitate better appraisal data for evaluation of national forest and private stumpage in the northeastern states. Cherry stumpage ranges from \$50.00 to \$165 per M board feet.

WATERSHEDS - Progress in watershed "sore spot" rehabilitation has been steadily increasing since its small beginning 6 years ago. Each National Forest has completed some projects and has one or more in progress. These projects range from stabilization of abandoned roads to restoration of stream channels. The "sore spots" result from heavy overuse or disastrous fires, which occurred before the land was incorporated into the National Forest, but which, for one reason or another, has not healed under protection alone. Special installations are needed to allow the watershed to properly function for the control of runoff and erosion.

SPECIAL STUDIES - The special watershed study on Beaver Creek of the Cumberland National Forest is being carried on in cooperation with several other agencies and representatives of the mining industry to determine the effect of strip mining for coal on the water quality in adjacent streams. Current results show that unless special precautions are taken to prevent the formation of acid water outflow from the mine and erosion of spoilbanks, very serious impairment of water quality

occurs. With only 8% of the watershed area stripped, the acidity in the stream at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the mine increased on the average from pH 6.0 to pH 3.0. This increased acidity is lethal to fish and aquatic life and makes the water unusable for many purposes without expensive treatment.

The study on the North River of the George Washington National Forest is being conducted to determine the effectiveness of streambank and channel stabilization with "gabions." Gabions are wire baskets filled with stone which provide a relatively inexpensive and flexible means for bank protection and other structures. The North River Channel was almost completely destroyed by floodwaters in 1949 and is being rebuilt. Based on the results obtained so far, the use of gabions is spreading throughout the Region.

SOIL SURVEYS - The pilot soil survey project on the Cheat Ranger District was completed in 1962, and the first draft of the Soil Management Report has been written. Active field survey work has been transferred to the Somerset Ranger District on the Cumberland National Forest.

In addition to carrying out the Cumberland soil survey, the Forest Service is participating with the SCS on surveys in nine counties on the Green Mountain, Allegheny, and Cumberland National Forests. Also, special soil investigations and studies are carried out as needed to assist the forest rangers with their work.

IMPACT REPORTS - The increasing public concern over the need for water runoff control - both for flood control and for usable supplies - is reflected in the fact that there are more than 20 proposals for major reservoirs either within the boundaries or within the immediate zone of influence of Region 7 National Forests. Work on some sites has already been authorized. Others are still in the design stage, and some are being proposed and studied. The construction of a major impoundment has a big impact on the use and management of adjacent National Forest areas. To anticipate these effects and to minimize those that may be undesirable, through modification in project design, requires much advance study and planning.

Reports are underway for the --

Tionesta Reservoir on the Allegheny National Forest	
Devils Jumps Reservoir	- Cumberland National Forest
Limeton Reservoir	- George Washington National Forest
Brocks Gap Reservoir	- " " " "
Ten SCS Impoundments	- " " " "
Johns Creek	- Jefferson National Forest
North Fork of Pond River	- " " " "
John Flannagan Reservoir	- " " " "
Royal Glen Reservoir	- Monongahela National Forest
Rowlesburg Reservoir	- " " " "
Cold River	- White Mountain National Forest
Baker River	- " " " "

MULTIPLE USE - National Forest administration has traditionally been based on the concept of multiple use of forest resources. Although the term "multiple use" is a relatively new one to some people, the idea itself is as old as the National Forest system. Successful multiple-use management requires the administrator to have an intimate knowledge of the resources and of the public need for these resources.

To the Forest Service, multiple use means that over substantial areas the timber, grass, water, wildlife, fish, and recreational and scenic values will be utilized in the best combination of management to meet the needs of the American people. The Forests are now revising their National Forest multiple use guides in accord with new Service-wide and Regional instructions.

DIVISION OF STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY - Glenn R. Allison, Chief

In the Eastern Region, 58%, or slightly more than 100 million acres, of the land area is forested. Ninety-five percent of forest land is owned by 1½ million private individuals and companies. To encourage and achieve better forest management on private woodlands the Forest Service participates with state forestry organizations in cooperative programs in all 14 states in the Region.

The Forest Service offers financial aid, technical help, and specialized assistance to the state foresters. The private forest landowner receives technical forestry assistance from the state forester who, through the cooperative approach, is better financed and has at his means the best forest land management knowledge available.

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE CONTROL - During 1961, the 14 states in the Region had one of the best years of the past two decades in number of fires and set a new low record in area burned. The regional total of 10,786 fires is 27% lower than 1960 and 24% lower than the 5-year average. In fires per million acres protected, the score of 112 in 1961 has been bettered only twice--in 1945 and 1958. The total of 63,975 acres burned is only one-fourth of the 1960 loss and one-third of the 5-year average. The percent of protected area burned (.067) and the average area per fire (5.9 acres) are lower than for any previous year. A cold, wet spring and well-distributed rainfall most of the year contributed to this fine record throughout the Region.

Nearly all states in the Region budgeted increased amounts for fire control for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961. As a group, they planned total program expenditures of \$9,768,000, an increase of 9% over the previous year.

Kentucky extended organized protection to 20 more counties during 1961 and another 22 were added in January, 1962, increasing the protected area to more than 10 million acres. Less than 2 million acres in the Region is now without organized forest fire protection.

The adoption of air attack in suppression by two states holds promise of reducing acreage losses from fire. Pennsylvania is enthusiastic about the use of light aircraft and helicopters in making water drops. Considerable study was given to equipment and procedures during 1960 and 1961. Five air tankers and a helicopter were used in the spring of 1962. New Jersey employed an air tanker for the first time in the 1961 spring fire season, using bentonite as a fire retardant. State forestry officials credit quick attack by aircraft with the control of several fires that otherwise would have grown to large size during the extreme fire weather New Jersey experienced in the spring of 1962.

Most states made substantial purchases of fire equipment. One acquisition of interest was the purchase of two "Unimogs" by Pennsylvania. This is an all-wheel-drive, multi-purpose vehicle manufactured in Europe by Mercedes-Benz. Tests show it can pull a fire-line plow in woods with adequate power, traction, and speed. As a complete plow unit it can travel the highways at speeds of 50 miles per hour. These units are being equipped with Anderson plows. Virginia purchased two "Lo Blo" units during the 1962 spring fire season and was pleased with their performance in hardwood fuel types. Several states continued the replacement and up-dating of radio equipment to bring their system into conformance with FCC requirements by 1963.

The State Forestry organization in the Region cooperated to finance the production of another fire prevention movie--"Voice of the Forest." The film has had very favorable acceptance for use with younger age groups. Kentucky held two regional fire prevention conferences as a follow-up on the statewide conference of 1959. As a further follow-up, over 100 local meetings were held in the counties and 21 community fire prevention committees were organized.

The Region continued to give specialized assistance to states in fire-danger measurement. Instruction and training in the set-up and operation of test stations for the proposed national danger rating system was given in several states. The annual analysis reports on fires and fire danger in each state were issued in new format containing new graphs and other data useful to the states in fire-control planning. Training was given to State personnel in the new national system of fire-damage appraisal.

FOREST FIRE STATISTICS - REGION 7 STATES

C.Y. 1961 AND 5-YEAR AVERAGE (1956-60)

Period C.Y.	Forest Area Protected (M Acres)	Number of Fires		Protected Land Burned		Size Av. Fire (Acres)
		Total	Per MM	Acres	%	
<u>MAINE</u>						
1956-1960	16,917	470	28	8,898	.05	19.0
1961	16,973	402	24	2,481	.02	6.2
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>						
1956-1960	4,181	453	108	1,471	.04	3.2
1961	4,182	341	82	798	.02	2.3
<u>VERMONT</u>						
1956-1960	3,514	150	43	665	.02	4.4
1961	3,517	114	32	248	.01	2.2
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
1956-1960	3,260	4,029	1,236	9,841	.30	2.4
1961	3,252	4,001	1,230	5,685	.18	1.4
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>						
1956-1960	438	133	304	614	.14	4.6
1961	434	100	230	475	.11	4.8
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>						
1956-1960	1,972	538	273	2,047	.10	3.8
1961	1,989	250	126	967	.05	3.9
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
1956-1960	13,081	1,033	79	11,314	.09	10.9
1961	12,995	663	51	4,440	.03	6.7
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
1956-1960	2,135	1,149	538	15,025	.70	13.1
1961	2,095	876	418	4,835	.23	5.5
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
1956-1960	14,695	992	68	23,865	.16	24.1
1961	14,704	534	36	3,037	.02	5.7
<u>DELAWARE</u>						
1956-1960	450	55	122	161	.04	2.9
1961	453	29	64	37	.01	1.3
<u>MARYLAND</u>						
1956-1960	2,817	388	138	1,359	.05	3.5
1961	2,850	258	91	547	.02	2.1

(Table continued on following page)

FOREST FIRE STATISTICS - (Continued)

Period C.Y.	Forest Area Protected (M Acres)	Number of Fires		Protected Land Burned		Size Av. Fire (Acres)
		Total	Per MM	Acres	%	
<u>VIRGINIA</u>						
1956-1960	13,821	1,491	108	7,844	.06	5.3
1961	14,033	1,158	83	3,807	.03	3.3
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>						
1956-1960	9,013	1,350	150	53,669	.60	39.8
1961	9,007	591	66	8,975	.10	15.2
<u>KENTUCKY</u>						
1956-1960	7,499	2,031	271	65,579	.88	32.3
1961	9,586	1,469	153	27,643	.29	18.8
<u>TOTAL R-7</u>						
1956-1960	93,793	14,262	152	202,352	.22	14.2
1961	96,070	10,786	112	63,975	.07	5.9

COOPERATIVE TREE NURSERIES - Production in the 24 state forest nurseries in Region 7 amounted to 136 million trees. Sixty-three hundred acres have been direct seeded. Thirty-four million trees were distributed from private and commercial nurseries.

The quality of trees distributed was generally better than previous years, partly because of the adoption of grading standards and criteria.

Programs administered through the Branch of Cooperative Tree Nurseries are:

C-M 4 - All of the 14 states in Region 7 participate in the production and distribution of nursery stock and seed. A total of 114 million trees were distributed under this program during the year.

Title IV - Forestation Assistance to States - Ten states participated in this program during the year. They planted 2,000 acres and treated 9,000 acres to obtain establishment of natural reproduction. Most of the states cooperating under the Title IV program, in addition to planting trees on state as well as private land, are using a portion of their federal reimbursement money to actively engage in locating seed-producing areas and to establish seed orchards. One state has nearly completed the development of 90 acres of seed orchards, from which it will shortly be able to begin collecting seed for the production of nursery stock.

Soil Bank - The state nurseries produced and distributed 6,400,000 trees for the Soil Bank Conservation Reserve tree planting program. The spring of 1962 completed the production of trees by the state forest nurseries for Soil Bank. A total of 130 million trees were produced and distributed to those participating in the program since its inception in 1956. Trees to meet replacement plantings will be available from state or private nurseries.

Forest-tree improvement is gaining acceptance in all of the Region 7 states. Six states were active in developing seed orchards and seed-producing areas during the year. Most of the states are actively searching for improved stands from which to collect seed and several are expanding seed-processing facilities to enable them to utilize more local seed from selected seed stands.

A two-day training conference was conducted for state forest nurserymen. New Jersey was host to the Nurserymen's Conference. The program of training included a tour of the 1,300 acre Princeton Nursery, Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. William Flemer, III, conducted the tour of the nursery and its facilities. He reviewed the cold-storage plant used for winter storage, discussed their tree-improvement program and showed the group many outstanding selections of trees and shrubs. A field training period to familiarize the nurserymen with the use of the Systematic Inventory Procedure was a part of the Nurserymen's Conference agenda.

The Nurserymen's Committee on Grading Nursery Stock summarized their recommendations on criteria to be employed and suggested standards for use in grading forest tree nursery stock.

COOPERATIVE FOREST PEST CONTROL - Beginning July 1, 1961 the Region assumed the responsibility for detection and evaluation activities. Forest insect and disease control as conducted by the Region now includes all phases except research. The change is calculated to enhance more time for research by the Stations and closer correlation of control activities by the Region. Control includes prevention, detection, evaluation, and suppression of forest insects and diseases.

To render more direct on-the-ground service to the National Forests and to the cooperating States, two Forest Pest Control Zone Offices were established; one at Amherst, Massachusetts, to serve the northern half of the Region, the other at Harrisonburg, Virginia, to serve the southern half. Each zone has a staff of entomologists, pathologists, and blister rust control specialists who are in constant touch with the forests and states of their respective territories. This direct service has resulted in closer integration of protection with management.

Several forest insect and disease training schools were conducted throughout the Region during the year. These schools enabled practicing foresters to become more familiar with forest pests and with measures for their control. A Region-wide detection system has been strengthened so as to obtain information on the distribution of the more destructive forest pests and their trends. With advance knowledge, forest managers will be better equipped to cope with impending outbreaks.

Control measures were applied to a number of forest insects and diseases. Blister rust control continues to be one of the major projects. Control has been established on about 94 percent of the 5.2 million acres of valuable white pine in the Region. Maintenance of established control is the most important current blister rust activity. During F.Y. 1962 a total of 1.8 million acres were examined for pine and ribes conditions, 87,201 acres were worked, resulting in the destruction of 1.7 million alternate host plants. Control of the white pine weevil, the current major pest of white pine, is under accelerated attack. Methods and control techniques are being tested for wide-scale application. The Region continued its cooperation with four States and three National Forests in oak wilt control. A vigorous attempt is being made to knock out an infestation of red pine scale on a municipal watershed in northern New Jersey.

Information and Education activities to acquaint woodland owners and managers with forest insects and diseases included radio, TV, show-me trips, demonstrations, talks, and newspaper articles.

Aerial and ground surveys were made to determine extent and degree of such pests as the Spruce budworm, fall webworm, sawflies, and a number of other defoliators. A special Fomes annosus survey was made to gain more information about this serious disease in conifer plantations.

The Region cooperated with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Agricultural Research Service, and three states in releasing and studying the effects of Laricobius beetle on balsam woolly aphid. Biological control, when available, is recommended. Pilot projects to test field application of research findings are conducted when there is promise of success. Observations in the effects of antibiotics on blister rust cankers are being continued. Consistent satisfactory control of the disease on eastern white pine has not been achieved. Several formulations show promise of control.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT - More technical forest management service is continually being made available to private landowners. State cooperative forest management programs have expanded during 1962. The number of service foresters increased from 228 to 253. They now serve in 169 areas (counties or forest districts) as compared to 141 the year before. Good utilization and adequate marketing opportunities for timber products are key pre-requisites for sound timber management. Six states now have marketing and utilization programs.

Several large timberland owners continued to receive forest land management assistance during the year. Several state and federal agencies also were given forest-management assistance. Conservation-minded commanders of military reservations encourage multiple use of forest lands. The Forest Service has helped to prepare timber management plans based on continuous forest inventory procedures, as well as providing technical assistance, for several Naval, Army, and Marine reservations.

Publications concerning forest management and technique published during the year

1. A System of Continuous Plantation Inventory.
2. R-7 Tree Species List, alphabetically by accepted common name.
3. R-7 Tree Species List by accepted commercial groupings.
4. R-7 Tree Species Code List for CFI and for cruising.
5. A System for Recording Reproduction Data in CFI.
6. Coding Forest Management Items in CFI.

Forestry plays a major role in this Region in the Department of Agriculture's program to assist rural areas. The Forest Service participated in the preparation and review of 97 overall economic development plans. Several requests for assistance through the Area Redevelopment Act have been reviewed for feasibility as they relate to the forest resource. To assist the local RAD committee and community development groups a forest land resource survey was made in Raleigh County, West Virginia. The amount, quality, and type of timber was determined. This was then related to the needs of existing wood-using industries and additional wood-processing plants the timber resource could support. Employing the multiple-use concept of forest land management, the opportunities for recreational uses and wildlife management were also highlighted for the consideration of local developers.

The CFM accomplishments as indicated below, have increased steadily during the past eight years:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1962</u>
Requests for services	14,277	44,282
Woodland acres involved	740,121	990,540
Acres of timber stand improvement	7,820	52,120
Acres of land planted	21,456	80,204

COOPERATIVE FLOOD PREVENTION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

PL-566 - Most of the Branch's watershed planning and operational activities in 1962 were in connection with the Public Law 566 - The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. Thirteen states (all except Rhode Island) and the Jefferson, White Mountain, and Green Mountain National Forests participated in the program. During the year, 20 watersheds were authorized for planning. A part-time watershed planner was added to the staff of the State Forester in New York. Preliminary surveys were completed on 17 watersheds, work plans were prepared for 18 watersheds, and forest land hydrologic evaluations were made on 19 watersheds. Fourteen watershed projects were authorized for operation, and action programs were initiated on 12 more. A total of 46 watersheds with PL 566 funds for forestry purposes were in operation during the year. The forestry measures installed on these watersheds were on private land and included 3,500,000 trees planted on 3,700 acres, 4,300 acres of hydrologic cultural operations, 1,400 acres of woodland grazing control, and 430 woodlot management plans prepared involving 28,200 acres. Technical forestry assistance was given to 1,600 landowners and timber operators.

FLOOD PREVENTION - Watershed activities authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944 are confined to the Potomac and Buffalo Creek flood prevention projects.

Good progress was made during the year on the Potomac. Forest land hydrologic surveys were made on five subwatersheds, and one final sub-watershed work plan was completed. Action programs were carried out by Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland on private lands and by the George Washington National Forest on federal lands. Of particular significance is the substantial progress being made on private land by the State of Maryland in the rehabilitation of strip-mine areas. Private land accomplishments in the Potomac basin include 1,240,000 trees planted on 1,300 acres, 207,000 trees planted on 207 acres of strip-mine areas, 19 miles of skid and log road erosion control, 6,000 acres of woodland grazing control, 2,900 acres of hydrologic cultural operations, and 370 woodlot management plans prepared involving 16,700 acres. Technical forestry assistance was given to 1,300 private landowners and timber operators. Accomplishments on federal land by the George Washington National Forest were 10,600 trees planted on 12 acres, 29 acres of slide stabilization, and 2.4 miles of stream channel improvement including 4 weirs, 8 groins, and 20 walls.

The forestry program on the Buffalo Creek project in western New York is progressing satisfactorily. Next year is the final year of program operation. Accomplishments include 380,000 trees planted on 380 acres, 30 acres of gully stabilization, 3/4 mile of skid and log road erosion control, 150 acres of woodland grazing control, 110 acres of hydrologic cultural operations, and 8 woodlot management plans prepared involving 450 acres. Technical forestry assistance was given to 120 private landowners and timber operators.

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS - During the year, river basin planning activities were transferred from the Division of Resource Management to the Division of State and Private Forestry. The Branch is now responsible for supervising and conducting comprehensive surveys of the forest and related water resources of the major river basins of the Region. Planning activities were restricted to the Potomac and Susquehanna River Basins. Branch personnel assisted in the preparation of the report "Present and Projected Use and Development of the Forest Lands in the Potomac Basin." The Branch also participated in the TRI-STATE SUSQUEHANNA CONFERENCE held in Binghamton, New York. Plans were made for the addition of a River Basin Planner to the Branch.

TRAINING - Formal training in cooperative watershed management activities was initiated in 1962. Training sessions were conducted in Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania. Ninety state forestry personnel received classroom and field training in watershed management and hydrologic evaluation of forest lands. Training was also given to the Watershed Planner in New York.

OTHER - The Branch prepared and displayed the exhibit "Your Service Forester" at the Soil Conservation Districts National Convention in Philadelphia.

HIGHLIGHTS

* Area of National Forest land in the Region totals 8,685,628 acres; 4,246,851 acres of which are owned or in the process of acquisition.

* Population of the 14 states in the Region is 57,405,131 people (1960 Census). This is about one-third of the Nation's population.

* There were 9½ million visits for recreation purposes to the seven Forests in the Region in 1961, and preliminary estimates indicate that over 10 million recreation visits were made in 1962.

* Use of the National Forests by hunters. amounted to nearly 1½ million visits. Fishermen-use increased and showed a new high of 1,233,000 visits. Estimates of game killed include 21,600 whitetailed deer, 2,860 wild turkey, and 320 black bear. Close to \$16 million in goods and services was returned to the business channels of the Region because of the availability of hunting and fishing on National Forest lands in the Region.

* During 1961, the states of the Region had one of the best years in the last two decades in the number of fires, and set a new low record in area burned.

Total of 10,786 fires: 27% lower than 1960, and
24% lower than 5-year average.

Total of 63,975 acres burned; 75% lower than 1960,
and 66% lower than the 5-year average.

Due to extreme fire-weather conditions, the year 1962 showed an increase to 19,000 fires burning a total of 267,000 acres.

* Timber sold on National Forests in the Region reached a new high during the year, when a total of almost 150 million board feet, valued at almost 2½ million dollars, was purchased by private industry. A slightly smaller amount of timber was actually cut, 137 million board feet. The sawtimber ratio as to the amount available for cutting increased to almost 75 percent, while products sold increased to 25 percent.

	<u>Allowable cut</u> <u>F.Y. 1962</u>	<u>Actually sold</u> <u>F.Y. 1962</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Allowable cut</u>
Sawtimber	122.5 MMBF	90.1 MMBF	73.5
Products	234.3 "	59.7 "	25.5
Total	356.8 "	149.8 "	42.0

The demand for sawlogs has remained heavy, and the amount of sawtimber sold will continue to increase. The increase will be mostly from hardwood trees--an additional 32 million board feet can be offered for sale. The increased sale of products is dependent on establishment of increased plant capacity. Preliminary estimates based on the most recent survey data indicate that the allowable cut of sawtimber is being increased about 40 percent for fiscal year 1963.

* Major timber stand improvement measures accomplished on National Forests during fiscal year 1962:

Release and weeding	--	37,741 acres
Thinning	--	33,216 acres
Pruning	--	661 acres
Total	--	71,618 acres

* Major reforestation measures accomplished in the Region during fiscal year 1962:

Planting	--	40,357 acres
Seeding	--	466 acres
Site preparation	--	847 acres
Regeneration release	--	7,727 acres

* Reforestation, and stand improvement allotments for National Forests:

Fiscal year	Fiscal year
<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
\$752,000	\$1,250,000

